

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—2381 Editorial Rooms—2422

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$2.70

Daily only, three months, \$7.00

Daily only, one year, \$24.00

Foreign postage, one year, \$2.00

Sunday only, one year, \$1.00

When furnished by agents.

Daily per week, by carrier, 15 cts

Single copy, 5 cts

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts

Per Year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on a postage stamp

of one-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage

is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Co., Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House and Ebbitt

House.

It is a Democratic paper which

declares that "the grip of the whisky ring

is felt everywhere."

THE visits of legislative committees

to public institutions should not be

lunatics at the expense of the State.

THE New York Herald figures out Mr.

Cleveland's plurality at 369,633, but if

there had been free suffrage in the South

during the past fifteen years there would

have been no plurality of that variety.

WHILE Mr. Cleveland has summoned

a considerable number of more or less

prominent Democrats to Lakewood, the

name of Isaac Pusey Gray, or of any

other Indiana statesman, is not in the

list.

THERE would be no Sherman silver

law to worry Mr. Cleveland now if nine-

teen-twentieths of the Democrats in the

last Congress had not been determined

to force free silver coinage upon the

country.

AFTER millionaires Murphy and Mitch-

ell, as Democratic Senators, follows

James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, "very

wealthy." And yet Democratic leaders

on the stump will continue to denounce

the Senate as a millionaire's club.

WHEN a convert of three months'

standing, who did not know, July 1,

whether, or not to take the Populist

nomination for President, is made official

adviser of Mr. Cleveland, it is fair to

assume that Democratic statesmen

have run out.

IT is complained in France that Great

Britain has taken advantage of the present

embarrassment of the French govern-

ment to break treaties made with

France in relation to Egypt. In other

words, the British government is true

to its traditions.

CLEVELAND organs in the East are

not pleased with the sort of Democrat

Judge Martin, the flat Senator-elect of

Kansas, declared himself to be. They

are not for free silver and some of them

are not so strongly for free trade as they

were in October.

THE majority of the Indiana Legisla-

ture is in some respects a remarkable

body of men, but the Journal feels that

it is due to them to say that the delegation

which went to Chicago, presumably at

the expense of the State, were very

largely the substitutes of members.

GENERAL WEAVER, the Populist

leader, is reported to be very much

disgusted because his party in Cal-

ifornia and Kansas has secured the elec-

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS QUESTION.

The more the question of annexing

the Sandwich Islands is considered the

more importance it assumes and the

greater the necessity appears of careful

and many-sided consideration by this

government before deciding upon it.

It is a question that reaches far into the

future and involves great possibilities.

To appreciate these we must consider

what the situation may be a hundred

years hence. By that time the Pacific

States will have a population many

times greater than they have at present.

Our trade with China, Japan and Aus-

tralia will have increased enormously.

The Pacific ocean will be underlain

with cables as the Atlantic is now. There

will be several more trunk lines of rail-

road from the Atlantic to the Pacific

coast, and the transcontinental trade

will have vastly increased. Our ships

on the Pacific ocean will be multiplied

many times. The Nicaragua canal will

have been completed, and a large part

of the trade of the world will be passing

through it. The power that controls

the Hawaiian islands will control the

western approaches to the canal and

the commerce of the Pacific ocean.

These are some of the possibilities, if

not certainties, that must be considered.

The question of annexation is not one

of to-day, but of the distant future.

It involves all the possibilities implied

in the prophetic words "westward the

course of empire takes its way." In

the year 2000, when the United States

shall have a population of 200,000,000,

and when its trading vessels will be

ploughing the waters of the Pacific in

all directions, can it afford not to own

or at least not to control the Sandwich

Islands? However this may be, it is

certain the United States cannot afford

to let any other power own or control

the islands. If there were any assur-

ance of the establishment and mainte-

nance of a stable and permanent native

government, friendly to the United

States, that would perhaps be the most

desirable condition, but there is no such

assurance. The islands are now, as it

were, in the international market seek-

ing annexation or protection. Suppose

the commissioners now on their way to

Washington with overtures for annex-

ation should be turned away and should

make the same proposition to England.

It would be accepted instantly, and,

once in possession or control of the

islands, England would never be dis-

possessed of them. If the present

revolution results in her getting control

of the islands the year 2000 will find her

there, menacing our Pacific coast,

dominating the commerce of the Pacific

ocean and controlling the western ap-

proaches to the Nicaragua canal. It is

too plain for argument that the United

States cannot permit any other gov-

ernment to annex or control the islands.

The only alternative left for us is either

to annex them or establish a native

government and a protectorate.

A CONSTITUTIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Is an apportionment of Senators and

Representatives such as the Constitu-

tion of the State requires too much to

expect of the General Assembly? The

Supreme Court of last year declared

that the apportionment under which

the Assembly was elected is unconstitutional,

and the present court has practically

sustained that opinion. In view

of these facts what will the Legislature

do? Was Representative Ader moved

by the spirit of true prophecy when he

declared that the end had come to un-

fair apportionments and that a new

policy would be adopted by the

General Assembly as was

by a Democratic Legislature in

Michigan and by the Democratic Legis-

lature of Wisconsin in part when su-

preme courts had declared their ap-

portionments unconstitutional? No man

of intelligence who has any regard for

his reputation will have the audacity to

stand up and assert that an apportion-

ment which gives the Democrats nearly

two-thirds of the House on a plurality

of about 7,000 votes in the State, and

with a minority of 28,000 when all the

votes of other parties are aggregated,

signature exactly alike at all times.

Many circumstances enter into the case,

as the kind of pen, paper and ink used,

whether the signature is made sitting or

standing, whether it is an important or

an unimportant matter, whether the

writer is well or ill, composed

or nervous, and so on. In addition

to all these and other circumstances,

the personal equation always figures,

namely, the writer's temper, mood and

thoughts at the time of signing. In

view of all these conditions, it is not un-

likely the microscope would show that

of a thousand signatures made on differ-

ent days by the same person no two

were exactly alike, although they might

look so to the naked eye. In the mat-

ter of initials, almost every person has

a varying signature. In ordinary affairs

a majority of persons sign their name

with the initials of the Christian name,

while in important matters, as in a

deed or will, they write out in full. It

is probable that not one deed or will

in five hundred is signed otherwise than

with the first part of the Christian name

written out in full. Aside from this it

is probable that a powerful microscope

would reveal peculiarities and discre-

pancies in genuine signatures which

the writer of them never dreamed of

and would be entirely unable to account

for. In this way, by comparing a sus-

pected signature with a large number

of genuine ones, the microscope may be

used to remove doubts as well as to con-

firm them.

MR. VALENTINE, the recognized au-

thority of the Wells-Fargo Express

Company in the estimating of the value

of the precious metals produced annu-

ally in the gold and silver regions, has

just made his report of the output of

silver during the year 1892, at the ruling

market values. He puts the value of

such silver bullion at \$50,607,001, against

\$60,614,004 in 1891, and \$64,808,637 in

1890. The lower price in 1892 doubtless

makes the difference somewhat greater

than would appear if the output were

given in ounces. At the same time, the

output of gold has been declining in

about the same ratio, the figures being

\$83,527,001 in 1892, \$81,795,361 in 1891,

\$81,685,118 in 1891, and \$92,847,444 in

1892. Any considerable falling off in

silver will be attended usually by a

shrinkage of gold, as both metals are

often found in conjunction and are

separated at the mill or smelter.

THE action of the Senate in restoring

the power of appointment to the Gov-

ernor is an important step toward a re-

turn to constitutional methods. At the

same time it is open confession by the

majority in this General Assembly that

its predecessor, which deprived the ex-

ecutive of his constitutional functions,

was guilty of a wrong. The Governor

cannot be held responsible for the man-

agement of the public institutions in

the remotest degree unless he has the

power to appoint and remove the man-

agers. It is hoped that, having taken

one step toward constitutional methods,

the Legislature will move on in the same

direction. It is some way back to all

the land-marks of constitutional gov-

ernment in this State.

MR. MITCHELL, the new Democratic

Senator from Wisconsin, is a great horse-

man, and very much at home on the race-

track. A Milwaukee paper says his social

inclinations may be best understood when

it is said that if he were a wealthy Eng-

lishman he would belong to the Prince of

Wales's set. It adds: "Some of his best

regrets that he has become so prominent

in politics, fearing the bad effects of the

associations upon one so socially inclined."

All of which indicates that Mr. Mitchell

is not likely to prove much of an acqui-

s